

ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to novel methods and devices for directly determining the presence or amount of cyclase inhibiting parathyroid hormone present in a clinical sample. Such determinations are useful in differentiating parathyroid diseases, such as hyperparathyroidism, from normal or non-disease states. The target analyte is a large non-whole parathyroid hormone peptide fragment that can function as a cyclase activating parathyroid hormone antagonist.